Cancel all the claims, without prejudice or the intention of creating estoppel and substitute.

--18. A method for controlling harmful organisms which comprise applying to the harmful organisms or an environment where the harmful organism reside an effective amount of a formulation comprising a combination of at least one agrochemically active compound and a polymer that comprise at least one functional group which interacts electrostatically with said agrochemically active compound through the formation of hydrogen bonds, whereby said agrochemically active compound is applied to the harmful organisms or to the environment where said harmful organisms reside in a controlled manner.

19. The method as claimed in claim 18, wherein the agrochemically active compound is selected from the group consisting of herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, growth regulators, safeners, molluscicides, acaricides and nematicides.

20. The method according to claim 18, wherein the agrochemically active compound a herbicide as a plant growth regulator or a safener.

21. The method according to claim 20 wherein the herbicide is an ALS inhibitor, a (hetero)aryloxyaryloxyalkylcarboxylic acids, HPPDO inhibitor, a plant growth regulator selected from the group consisting of indolylacetic acid, indolylbutyric acid and auxins, a safener selected from the group consisting of mefenpyr-diethyl, 5,5-biphenyl-2-isoxazoline-3-carboxylic acid, and the acids, esters or salts of the foregoing.

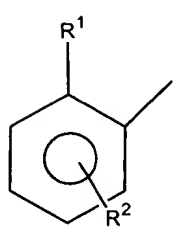
22. The method according to claim 21, wherein the ALS inhibitor is a sulfonylureas or a hydroxybenzonitriles; the (hetero)aryloxyaryloxyalkylcarboxylic acids is fenoxaprop-ethyl, dichlofop, clodinafop-propargyl, fluazifop, and the acid or ester derivatives of these compounds, HPPDO inhibitor is mesotrione, sulcotrione, a cyclohexanedione oximes.

23. The method according to claim 22, wherein the sulfonylureas is a compound of the formula

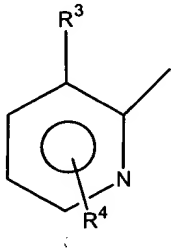
R-SO_2-NH-C(O)-NR'(Het)

in which R' is hydrogen or a (C_1-C_{10})-alkyl radical,

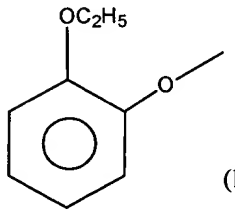
R is a radical selected from the group consisting of the compounds corresponding to formulae (Ia) to (If)



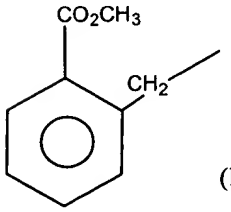
(Ia)



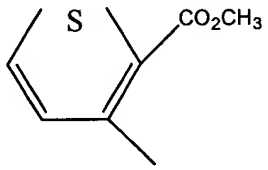
(Ib)



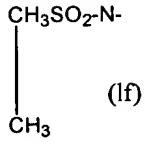
(Ic)



(Id)

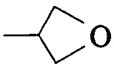


(Ie) and



(If)

in which R^1 is selected from the group consisting of

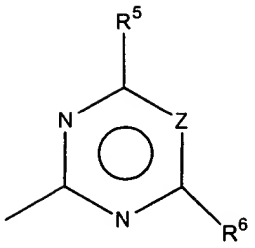
-CO_2(C_1-C_{10}-alkyl), CO_2CH_2  , CO_2  , -CO_2N(C_1-C_{10}-alkyl),

SO_2(C_1-C_4-alkyl), CF_3, -O(C_1-C_{10}-alkyl), -OCH_2CH_2Cl, $CH_2CH_2CF_3$, and halogen

and

R^2, R^3, R^4, independently of one another are H, CH_3, -OH, -O(C_1-C_{10}-alkyl), -NH(C_1-C_{10}-alkyl), -N(C_1-C_{10}-alkyl)$_2$, NHCHO, -$NHCO_2$(C_1-C_2-alkyl), -$CH_2NHSO_2CH_3$, or halogen,

Het is a compound of the formula



(Ig)

in which R^5, R^6 independently of one another are halogen,

-O(C_1-C_4-alkyl), C_1-C_4-alkyl, -NH(C_1-C_4-alkyl), -N(C_1-C_4-alkyl)$_2$, -OCH_2CF_3, -$OCHCl_2$, and

Z is N or a CH group.

24. The method according to claim 18, wherein the polymer is soluble, dispersible or emulsifiable in water and/or organic solvent.

25. The method according to claim 24, wherein the polymer is soluble in polar protic and/or polar aprotic organic solvents and/or water, and has an absorption rate or penetration rate of <50% in 24 h.

26. The method according to claim 18 wherein the polymer has a molecular weight of about 500 and the amount of polymer to agrochemically active substance is from about 0.001:1 to about 1:0.001, by weight.

27. The method according to claim 18, wherein the polymer has a molecular weight of about 1,000 to 1,000,000 and the amount of polymer to agrochemically active substance is from about 0.01:1 to about 1:0.01, by weight.

28. The method according to claim 27 wherein the ratio is from 0.1:1 to 1:0.1.

29. The method according to claim 18 the functional group is selected from the group consisting of

$-OH$, $-NH_2$, $-NH-$, $-SO_2NH-$, $-SO_2NH_2$, $-CONH-$, $-CONH_2$, $-COOH$, $-CIN<$, $=N-$, $-N=N-$, and $-N=\underset{|}{C}-O-$.

30. The method according to claim 18 wherein the polymer is selected from the group consisting of polymers based on vinyl, acrylic and allyl monomers and alkali metal silicates, polyamides both of the type prepared by condensation of diamines with dicarboxylic acids and of the type prepared by the addition of lactams, polymers of polyhydric unsaturated alcohols, polyvinylpyrrolidones, polyvinyl acetates and partially hydrolyzed polyvinyl acetates, polysaccharides and alkyl polysaccharides, xanthane derivatives, polyols, adducts of ethylene glycol and propylene glycol to polyvalent amines, polycarbonates, polyaspartates, polystyrene sulfonates and polystyrene sulfates, polyvinyl sulfates and polyvinyl phosphates.

31. The method according to claim 30, wherein the polymers based on vinyl, acrylic and allyl monomers and alkali metal silicates are polyvinyl alcohol, poly(meth)arylic acid poly(meth)acrylamide, the polymers based on vinyl, acrylic and allyl monomers and alkali metal silicates, are polyvinyl alcohol poly(meth)acrylic acid, poly(meth)acrylamide, the monomers of the polymers of unsaturated dicarboxylic acids, are maleic acid, the monomers in the polymers of polyhydric unsaturated alcohols are 1,2-butenediol and 1,4-butenediol, the alkyl polysaccharides are hydroxymethylcelluloses, the monomers in the polyols are polyethylene glycol and polypropylene glycol or block copolymers of polyethylene glycol and polypropylene glycol and their ethers, and the polyvalent amino in the adducts of ethylene glycol and propylene glycol is ethylene diamine.